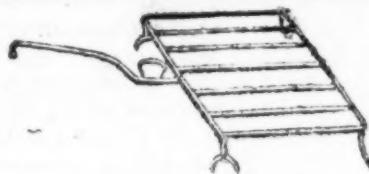


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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" We hope, that what we are about to state will awaken the feelings of the members of his Majesty's Government to their depressed state. A few weeks back, several farmers residing in the parish of THURMASTON, were obliged to pay the poor-rates IN WHEAT, immediately after it was taken from the fields."—LEICESTER HERALD, 11th October, 1829.

TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Barn-Elm Farm, 23d October, 1829.

MY LORD DUKE,

IT was my intention to have addressed my readers this week, on the deep disgrace which England has sustained in the result of the war in the East; and on the miserable figure, which, under the premiership of "the hero of Waterloo," she now presents to the scoffing nations of Europe and North America. But, pressing as this duty was, the *home affairs* I found more loud in their calls upon me; and, therefore, I postpone the former subject till next week.

I beg you to *look at the motto*; but, before I proceed to offer you any remarks on the horrible state, into which your measures and those of your predecessors have brought this once great and powerful and rich and free and happy nation, I will insert the whole of the article from the *Leicester* newspaper, of which article the motto forms a part. The words are these:—"We scarcely can believe there ever was a time in the history of our country when distress, and so many exciting causes, prevailed to render the situation of the grazier and farmer so deplorable. In this country ruin stares them full in the face; and unless the Government or the Legislature speedily find a remedy for the evil, we shall tremble this winter for the consequences. We hope what we are about to state will awaken

" the feelings of the members of his Majesty's Government to their depressed state. A few weeks back, several farmers residing in the parish of *Thur maston*, were obliged to pay the poor-rates in wheat, *immediately after it was taken from the fields*. Last week the whole of the tenants of the Earl of Cardigan, residing in Nottinghamshire, sent in a *round-robin* to his Lordship's steward, stating that it was impossible for them, under the present distressed state of affairs, with no market for their produce, to think of remaining in their farms at the same rents. We have not yet heard his Lordship's answer. A similar document has been forwarded to the steward of Sir Justinian Isham, by his tenants; the worthy Baronet, in reply, has informed them, that he felt for their distressed state, and that he had ordered the whole of their farms to be *re-valued*, and the price regulated according to the present times. He further added, he could not suffer one of his tenants to leave him. Many other farmers are following a similar plan, the poor-rates being in some parishes as high as *twenty-eight shillings in the pound annual*, and at the rate of three pounds an acre."

This is very much like that "*barter*" of which Huskisson talked in 1826! But to far worse than this it must come before next June, unless efficient remedies be applied. I have duly *warned* you of the consequence of your measures. You have had laid before you, by me, facts and arguments sufficient to enlighten the most benighted, and to persuade and convince the most obstinate and perverse. You have, doubtless, never read what I have addressed to you; and the country, the miserable people of England, who so shouted at what they called your "*glorious victories*," have now to suffer for your *not reading*. I have warned you that, from stage to stage, the suffering would proceed, if not arrested in time, until *convulsion* would be the end; and if the following facts, taken by me from the London newspapers, do not awaken your attention, do not con-

vince you that it is necessary to do something to alleviate the sufferings of the people, I may certainly lay down my pen in despair.

INCENDIARIES. (From *The Brighton Guardian.*) In *The Guardian* of the week before last, we noticed some outrages that had been committed at Ardingly, by the breaking of the windows of a newly-erected cottage, the property of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, since which a still greater spirit of excitation has been evinced by the labouring poor of the above parish, owing to a report that their children were to be placed out to the farmers for a portion of years; and as it was understood that the affair was to come under the consideration of the Cuckfield bench of magistrates on Saturday week last, about 150 of them, armed with bludgeons, marched into the town with a determination of opposing any such measure. They assumed a very threatening exterior. Nor could they be prevailed on to return to their homes in a peaceable manner, until Mr. Denmett, of Woodmancote, reasoned with them on the impropriety of their conduct, at the same time assuring them that nothing of the kind should take place. This had the desired effect; still, however, their feelings remained in a very feverish state; and, from the circumstances which afterwards transpired, suspicions arose that those feelings were about to be vented in the destruction of certain obnoxious property which came into the hands of the tithe contractor, Mr. Rogers. These suspicions were verified on Saturday morning, when it was discovered that the barn, corn, and haystacks, fifteen in number, with carts, thrashing machine, tarpaulin, &c., were on fire. The property was totally consumed, and from the circumstance of partially burnt matches being found about the premises, as well as certain threatening letters being also found, there is but little doubt that the calamity was the work of incendiaries. It is conjectured that property to the amount of from £1200/- to £1400/- has been thus wantonly destroyed. We are sorry that a different line of conduct had not been pursued towards these unhappy creatures, who, we have no doubt, have

"beendriven to these acts of desperation "by the operation of the pernicious "tithing system, as well as by their "scanty means of subsistence, and the "dearth of employment. We noticed "in *The Guardian*, as above quoted, "that the tithes were exacted to the "very cabbage in the poor man's garden, "and even the elderberries on his hedge "could not escape the clutches of the "contractor. This system has given existence to a spirit of revenge; and while the conflagration was raging with its utmost fury, the populace looked on with perfect indifference, and but very few could be prevailed upon to assist in arresting the progress of the devouring element. The names of those who refused assistance were taken down by Mr. Rogers, who, in the course of Saturday, went to London to obtain the assistance of Bow-street officers; and there seems little doubt that the authors of this wicked act will be brought to justice."

Now, as to the fact first above stated, that the children of the labourers were about to be placed out to the farmers for a portion of years, that is to say, to be made slaves, or, at least, bondmen and bondwomen; as to this horrid fact, I have no means of verification; but it is clear, that the people had heard of this scheme, and that they believed it to be on foot. The magistrates, in removing the apprehensions of the people, acted a wise and humane part. But, good God! what is England come to, when such a scheme can be believed to exist; and when it will, and must, be now believed by the common people all over the country, that this slavery has been prevented by the parents and kindred of the intended slaves coming forth armed with bludgeons! What is the situation of English farmers, when they are believed to entertain even a wish to establish such slavery?

As to the FIRE, the cause appears to be clear enough; but the parties most interested in the cause, must have been the farmers themselves, who, as I observed it stated in the London papers, some time back, did not relish this IRISH mode of collecting tithes. I have more than once reminded you, my Lord Duke, of the danger of bringing things to that pass, when the farmers

and the labourers would be induced, by their necessities and their common suffering, to *co-operate against authority*, no matter in what form. Such people, and, indeed, *all people*, express their resentment against those, or that, who, or which, in causing them to suffer, *comes nearest to them*, comes *closest in contact* with them, and thus have these people acted in this case. The farmers, and, indeed, all the people of the neighbourhood, were suffering; they felt themselves pinched by poverty; they knew not *the real great cause*; that was too distant from them; but here, in this rigid exaction of tithes, they saw one evil, and this was *within their reach*. The poor labourers here did not reflect that it was the same *to them*, whether the produce was sold for the benefit of the parson, or for that of the farmer; and the farmer did not reflect that it was the same *to him*, whether the parson or the landlord got the amount of the tithe. Under such circumstances, men do not, and they will not, reflect. If these people had been *well off*, if the farmers had not been on the verge of ruin, and the labourers half starved, there would not have been a scene like this, though in a county remarkable for the boldness of its inhabitants.

I do hope that you, my Lord Duke, will adopt measures to put an end to these alarming demonstrations, and that you will call to mind (if you ever read) the warning which I gave you at the time when you entered on your present high office. I then told you, that if the suffering were permitted to proceed unchecked, there would be general commotion; for that the people of England would not lie down and starve in quiet. I begged of you to contemplate the possibility of *rising all over the country*; not in large towns, not amongst the crowds of comparatively feeble and tender-skinned mechanics, craftsmen, and manufacturers; but in the villages, and, perhaps, in a thousand of these at once; and is there not reason to fear, that, if the scheme for making bondmen and bondwomen of the poor children as aforesaid had been persevered in, the whole of Sussex would have been in a state of open commotion? Think, only think, of the mere *chance* of such a thing! Who is to arrest the progress of

such a commotion? Who is to estimate its consequences? To "strew the country with headless bodies," as the historians say Jeffries and Kirk did in the reign of JAMES the Second, would not (even if that could be done) restore destroyed or pillaged property. Besides, it is not a rebellious or seditious spirit that is at work now; it is not a *party* that is exciting discontents and defiance of the law; it is not a *partial* cause that is disturbing the country; it is men staring men in the face; it is deep distress; it is real suffering, bodily and mental; it is want; it is hunger; and these, except amongst those who live on the taxes, as universal as the touch of the air that we breathe.

And what is THE CAUSE OF ALL THIS; and TO WHOM are we to ascribe that cause? I wish not to exaggerate here; I am anxious not to misrepresent; and, before I answer this question, I will observe, that there may, perhaps, have been, at some time or other, such an assemblage of untoward circumstances, in the affairs of even a country like this, as to make it miserable in spite of all possible precautions on the part of its Government. But while I allow this, and, at the same time, admit, that it would be unjust, and even absurd, to ascribe to you and your predecessors *a desire* to produce a state of things like the present, truth compels me to assert, that THE CAUSE of all this suffering, and of all these dangers, is to be found solely in *certain measures*; and that these have been adopted and pursued by *you and by them*.

Though the truth of this assertion has been proved by me more than a hundred times over, I would here prove it again, were it not now acknowledged, were it not now loudly proclaimed, from one end of the country to the other, even by those writers, who, for years and years, censured me for holding the opinion. Still, however, as you, in your letter to the SPITALFIELDS sufferers, have stated that, over *the cause* of the suffering the Government has had *no control*, give me leave to remind you of the *undeniable facts* in the history of our lamentable case.

From the year 1803 I began to warn this Government of the consequences of pursuing this horrible system of taxing, funding, and paper-money. But it was

in 1810, and on the 10th of August in that year, that the long and desperate battle began *between me*, on one side, *and the Ministry, the Parliament, and the press*, on the other side. A committee of the COLLECTIVE, amongst whom were CANNING and HUSKISSON, and at the head of whom was one HORNER, a Scotch *feelosopher*, "now no more," reported, in what was called the *Bullion Report*, that the Bank of England ought to be, by law, compelled to pay its notes in gold at the end of two years from 1811. The Collective voted, that this was perfectly practicable, but not, just then, expedient. I took up both the parties, the whole body, and, in PAPER against GOLD (the last edition of which I dedicated to you), insisted, and indeed, proved, that the Bank could never pay in gold again without blowing up the whole paper-system; or without producing ruin amongst the people at large. My words, in LETTER XXV. of Paper against Gold, dated 5th July, 1811, are as follows: "To lessen the quantity of the paper, is, therefore, impossible, without producing ruin amongst all persons in trade and agriculture, and without disabling the country to pay the taxes, at their present nominal amount."

These were my words, not after "agricultural distress" had come; but nineteen years ago, when all was vaunting and hectoring prosperity; when we heard of nothing but endless wealth and endless glory. I did not wait to hear the farmers cry out for corn-bills and wool-bills. I saw the thing in the days of *prosperity*; and besought your predecessors to be prepared for the danger. But I proved to them that they could not pay in gold without ruining agriculture and trade, and all persons not living on the taxes. This great and important truth I continued to inculcate until the year 1818, when the Government and Parliament began to talk about paying in gold. After this, the facts that occurred are as follows—:

1818.—In July of this year, I, being then in Long Island, saw, in an English paper, a speech of TIERNEY, in which that veteran pensioner insisted on the practicability of resuming cash payments; and, thereupon, I sent to England, and

caused to be published, a letter to this veteran, in which I proved that if the resumption were attempted, it would plunge the nation into ruin, unless the taxes were greatly reduced at the same time; and I solemnly warned the Collective of the consequences of adopting such measure, unaccompanied with such reduction.

1819.—In July of this year, the Collective, disregarding my warning, and following the advice of Baring, Ricardo, and others, passed PEEL'S BILL; according to which the small notes were to cease in May, 1823, and gold was then to become the money of England. The Parliament passed this bill with unanimous voice, amidst *loud cheering*, CANNING said the question was "*set at rest for ever*," and TIERNEY abstained from praising the author of the bill, only because he, having first suggested it, might be suspected of praising himself; while the whole of the Collective Wisdom joined in dropping a tear, that "*lamented*" HORNER was not present to share in this glorious triumph of his principles as laid down in the Bullion Report! At the close of the Session, the Speaker congratulated the King on this great achievement; and the King thanked the Collective for this fruit of their diligence, and science, and patriotism.

1819.—In September, as soon as the account of these doings reached me, in Long Island, I wrote a Register, which was published in London in the next November, in which Register I declared, that, if ever this bill were carried into full effect, I would give up my body to be broiled upon a gridiron.

1822.—In July of this year, the suffering occasioned by this bill was become so great, that the land-owners seemed resolved to take off the *malt tax*, unless the Government did something to raise prices, and to relieve the distress, which had arisen from the *calling in of the small notes*, preparatory to their final suppression in May 1823. The Government, terrified at this

menace, brought in a bill to put small notes again into circulation, in any quantity, for *eleven years longer!* Upon which measure, before it was passed, which was a part repeal of Peel's Bill, I warned the Government and Parliament of their danger; told them that the gold would leave the country; told them that the country banks would break; and besought them not to put out the small paper money, but to reduce greatly the amount of the taxes.

1824.—In February of this year, Mr. Robinson, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, boasted, in the Collective, of the *great prosperity of the country*; ascribed this prosperity to the *wisdom* of the Collective; and censured those (and me in particular) who had doubted of that wisdom, especially as relating to the money measures. Upon this speech being made by him, I insisted, that the prosperity, of which he boasted, was *wholly false*; that it would be of short duration; that the country and *other banks* would *soon break*; that ruin would be spread over the country; and that it would be lucky if a general convulsion did not succeed.

1825. ¶ In November, December, and

1826. § January, the bubble of "*prosperity*" bursted! A hundred banks broke; thousand upon thousands of people were plunged into ruin; and the Ministers themselves declared, that, at one time, *we were within forty-eight hours of barter!*

1826.—In March, a bill was passed to put an end to the small paper-money in England, on the 5th of April, 1829, and, in the mean while, to prevent the issue of any fresh small paper-money. While this bill was before the Collective, many days previous to its passing, I petitioned that body to accompany this bill with a bill for a *repeal of a large part of the taxes*; most solemnly warning them, that, if they passed and enforced such Small-note Bill without a repeal of taxes, they would plunge the country into *sufferings absolutely insupportable*.

1828.—The suffering began almost im-

mediately, but it approached slowly, as all the small notes were still out; but now, in 1828, there were discussions relative to the effects which would arise from enforcing the bill for the abolishing of the small notes. You, my Lord Duke, and your Chancellor of the Exchequer, contended, that these effects would not be injurious to the people. I contended for the contrary; I proved that you were in error; and, while I urged you to persevere in abolishing the small-notes, I besought you, in mercy to the people, to *reduce the taxes*. You paid no attention to me, though I proved, that farmers, traders, and all taxpayers must be ruined; that *rent* could not be paid, and that there must be dreadful suffering amongst the labouring classes. Still you paid no attention to me; but proceeded with the measures, wholly unmitigated.

1829.—In January, February, and March, I repeated my warnings; you repeated your contempt of them, or, at least, your disregard of them. And now WE HAVE THE CONSEQUENCES BEFORE US.

Here, my Lord Duke, are, briefly stated, the causes of the sufferings of the English people, who seem destined to get their last blow, their *coup de grace*, from the hand of all hands the most appropriate for the purpose! Now, will you proceed until the wheat shall sell, on an average season, for *four shillings a bushel?* It is now, without *an old* wheat rick in the country, and with a crop far from good, little more than *six*, while other articles of produce are much lower in proportion. Will you, then, proceed in *this course?* If you do, the farms will be abandoned by whole districts; it will not be a *lowering of rent*; but an *abandonment*; and the labourers will help themselves.

Yet, do I recommend to you to put out the paper again! It would be silly hypocrisy for me to affect to have any regard for your character; and, therefore, I might wish you, perhaps, to cover yourself with everlasting shame, by coming now with a bill to stuff us again with "*worthless rags*." In short, I can,

and I do, care nothing at all about *you, your character, your happiness, your life,* or about any thing belonging to you; in which respect you, I dare say, are by no means my debtor. But I can care, and do care, a great deal about *a measure* that would, in covering you with eternal shame, in making you a laughing-stock throughout the world, do, at the same time, *deep injury to the country*; and, in all human probability, plunge it into utter confusion. For if we again resort to this fatal expedient, *panics*, at the very least, will assuredly come; and they may come at a moment, and *must* come at a moment, infinitely more critical than that at which the last panic came. By that time, the capital, the resources, the hopes, of agriculture and trade, will be gone; men will have become habituated to contempt of authority which yields them no protection; *insecurity* will have enfeebled their attachment to what so firmly bound them before; and with minds smarting under the past, they will be reckless as to the future; and any *change*, no matter what, they will hail as a blessing.

Oh, no! my lord Duke, let not what we have suffered be *in vain*; push the thing along, until the people shall be willing to listen to a real and *permanent remedy*, to something that shall put an end to these curses for ever. They will not, as yet, hear of an *equitable adjustment*: mild and conciliatory as the words are, they frighten them. This fright will go off by the time that wheat shall settle down at four shillings a bushel, and that rents shall have disappeared: dangers, which seem great and terrific, appear as nothing, when succeeded by others ten times as great. Being once in a leaky ship, I remember that I thought, day and night, of nothing but the leak, till a tremendous gale came, carried away our masts, and threatened to send us, leak and all, to the bottom. Oh! how *happy* we were to get back again to our quiet and gentle friend, the leak! Just thus will the dread of *equitable adjustment* wear away as the wheat descends to the Polish prices.

I will not insult you by appearing to suppose, that you now think that it is in your power to compel the nation to pay taxes to the *present nominal amount* without the aid of small notes. Your Chancel-

lor of the Exchequer, indeed (in speaking of whom the Italians would interject *con rispetto parlando*), may think this, for he has a wondrous head upon his shoulders; but I will not suppose that *you* do think it; and I must, therefore, suppose, that you are, by this time, thinking of some measure that shall make a *change* of considerable importance. What that change may be, I shall not attempt to discover; and, indeed, I am comparatively careless about it, provided it include not a return to the false and base and mischievous paper-money, which is, and always has been, the instrument of monopoly, fraud, robbery of the simple and the poor, and invariably, if not abandoned in time, the fore-runner of the downfall of states.

We are now tasting of the fruits of our folly, and, indeed, of our wickedness; for it was real wickedness to interfere in the affairs of the French, when they were not meddling with us. We are now smarting under the consequences of those "victories," of which we boasted so long and so loudly. When the news of your "glorious victory" of WATERLOO arrived, Mr. Hollest, under-sheriff of Hampshire, happening to meet me, and knowing that the news was such as I should not like, took occasion to *crow* surprisingly. "Well," said I, "you have got the victory by purchase; but the purchase has been made with *borrowed money*; and before you have paid that money, you will curse the 'victory' of which you are now bragging." If Mr. HOLLEST be alive, and should read this, he will remember my words *now*, if he had before forgotten them.

This is our case: we purchased a good lot of victories of all sorts and sizes. Very fine victories, and, indeed, very well worth the money; really a very *good bargain*. But we bought them with *borrowed money*; and did not, like NICHOLAS, make our enemies *pay this money*. And so we have now to pay annually, in interest on the cost of the victories, and in the charges entailed on us by them, *full forty millions a year*; and this is the real cause of all our manifold embarrassments and sufferings.

Well, now, can we *get rid of these?* Can we pay off the money borrowed and charges contracted for? Can we get rid of the debt, the dead weight, and

the other charges arising out of the victories ? Can we *pay these off, or get rid of them?* If we cannot, and if we *do not*, the victories will be *taken away from us*, as sure as we are born. "*Taken away!*" some one will exclaim. How are they to be taken away ? We have *enjoyed* them ; and they can be taken away no more than any other past pleasure, any more than a jovial night, spent thirty years ago, can be taken away from a man. Very true, in this strict sense of the word. A victory is not, in fact, a *substance* : the word is what grammarians would call an *incorporeal noun* ; the name of a thing which is not to be *touched with the hand, seen with the eye, or heard with the ear*. Strictly and literally speaking, it cannot, therefore, be taken and carried away. But it may be caused to be remembered with shame ; and the party who *once enjoyed it*, may, on account of, or in payment of, that enjoyment, be compelled to submit to *victories over him !* and this is *precisely our situation now*. We are not *in war* : oh, no ! If we *could be*, we should prevent the victories gained over us by France *in Spain*, by Russia gained over us *in Turkey*, by America gained over us *in Florida*. These are all victories over us as much as victories over our fleets and armies ; and, indeed, they *are such* ; for they have been gained in the face of our fleets and armies, while these have not moved hand or foot. Nothing can be more efficient in the way of protection of a fleet or army against defeat than *not to fight* ; but a *nation* may be defeated without any fighting at all ; and of this we are now furnishing the world with a very striking instance.

It is thus that other nations are taking our "*victories*" *away* : and they do it, because we do not fight to keep them : we do not fight to keep them because we have no money to expend on war : and we have no money to expend on war because our income is all demanded to pay the interest on the money borrowed to purchase the victories. If I be told, that none of *our territory* has been taken away, I answer, first, that the conquest made by Prussia (for it is a *real one*) in Turkey *is, in effect, more taken from us than would be the taking of Canada, Nova Scotia, and all our new colonies in the West Indies*. And, second, as to

our own territory, all in *good time*, my Lord Duke ! The Americans took the Floridas and the command of the Gulf of Mexico without even telling us that they were about to do it. That was *from Spain*, to be sure ; but it very nearly concerned us. And do you imagine that we shall keep the *Seven Islands and Malta* ? Oh, no ! The graspings at the end of the war were too barefaced, too provoking, unless we had been prepared to *fight* for their preservation.

The secret, the important secret, that *we cannot go to war*, is now out, and is notorious to the whole world. When the French entered Spain, and garrisoned Cadiz, the fact became visible enough to many ; but now it is known to all the world. There is not a Prattler in any *café* of the Continent who does not know it ; and this fact being thus notorious, is it to be believed, that we shall be suffered to retain all the graspings of 1814 ? To lose them would, in itself, be a good thing ; but this is not all : we shall lose *our power* ; and England will become a poor and pitiful nation, unless *she fight*, and that, too, before it be long.

Yet *fightshe cannot without money, and money for war she cannot have without a great reduction of the interest of the debt, and of the other enormous charges that now hang upon her*. Without these reductions, every man knows that a war cannot be even begun ; to make these reductions is, in fact, to put an end to the present system of sway ; it is to make a sort of *revolution*, in which the aristocracy would be the greatest sufferers ; and, therefore, all men of sense are convinced, that it will not be attempted till the latest possible moment ; and as all foreign powers know these facts as well as we do, they will proceed in their encroachments upon, and will, in a reasonable space of time, take from us by degrees all those things of which they have so long envied us the possession.

This is not only natural but inevitable. If the King had issued a proclamation, declaring that England was wholly unable to go to war ; or, if the Parliament had passed an act declaratory of the fact, that fact could not be better known to the world than it now is. And observe, this is not a declaration describing our *present state* merely ; but our *permanent*

state; for the causes of the inability *cannot cease, and cannot be diminished*, without that reduction which you do not even think of, and which all the world would look upon as a sort of *revolution*. So that here we are crippled, hand-tied, tongue-tied, by our own "*glorious victories*;" an awful warning to nations not to interfere in the internal affairs of their neighbours, and more especially not to purchase "*glory*" with borrowed money.

Curious and most interesting, my Lord Duke, are the reflections to which our present state gives rise! The long and sanguinary, and prodigally expensive war was begun and continued for the avowed and real purpose of crushing those principles, which, as the advocates of the war asserted, tended to the *taking of the property of the rich away from them, and particularly the property of the Church*. To effect the protection of these, money was borrowed, and victories were purchased, during the long space of *twenty-two years*; and now the property of the former is silently taken away bit by bit, while that of the latter is openly proposed to be taken away wholesale, for the sole purpose of paying the interest of the money for that purpose borrowed; and, as if retributive justice were resolved to want nothing to make it complete, the prime actor in enforcing the payment, is the very man that was also the prime actor in expending the money!

W.M. COBBETT.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THIS is no *Treaty*: it is a *capitulation*: it is a statement of the rules by which Russia means to conduct her affairs in Turkey, which is now hers as completely as Jamaica is ours; and this will be clearly seen, when we come, next week, to look into the articles of this capitulation. In the meanwhile, I beg my readers to look attentively at Article 7. The document begins: "*In the name of God Almighty!*" And well it may; for any thing so prodigious never was seen before.

In the name of God Almighty!—His Imperial Majesty the Most High and Most Mighty Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, and his Highness the Most High and Most Mighty Emperor of the Ottomans,

animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, and to establish, on solid and immutable bases, peace, friendship, and good harmony between their empires, have resolved, with a common accord, to entrust this salutary work to, &c. — [Here follow the names and titles of the different Plenipotentiaries on both sides.]

Art. 1. All enmity and all differences which have subsisted hitherto between the two empires shall cease from this day, as well on land as on sea; and there shall be in perpetuity, peace, friendship, and good intelligence, between his Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of All the Russias, and his Highness the Padishah of the Ottomans, their heirs and successors to the Throne, as well as between their respective empires. The two High Contracting Parties will devote their particular attention to prevent all that might cause misunderstandings to revive between their respective subjects. They will scrupulously fulfil all the conditions of the present Treaty of Peace, and will watch, at the same time, lest it should be infringed in any manner, directly or indirectly.

Art. 2. His Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of All the Russias, wishing to give to his Highness the Emperor and Padishah of the Ottomans a pledge of the sincerity of his friendly disposition, restores to the Sublime Porte the principality of Moldavia with all the boundaries which it had before the commencement of the war to which this present Treaty has put an end.

His Imperial Majesty also restores the Principality of Wallachia, the Benat of Crayova, Bulgaria, and the country of Dobridge, from the Danube as far as the sea, together with Silistria, Hirsova, Matzia, Isaklya, Toulza, Babadag, Bazardjik, Varna, Pravody, and other towns, burghs, and villages, which it contains; the whole extent of the Balkan from Emine; Bournon as far as Kazan, and all the country from the Balkans as far as the sea, with Silimines, Jambeli, Aidos, Kurnabat, Missenovica, Akhioly, Bourgas, Sizopolis, Kirk-Klissi, the city of Adrianople, Lule, Bourgas, and all the towns, burghs, and villages, and in general all places which the Russian troops have occupied in Roumelia.

Art. 3. The Pruth shall continue to form the limit of the two empires, from the point where that river touches the territory of Moldavia to its junction with the Danube; from that spot the frontier line will follow the course of the Danube as far as the mouth of St. George's, so that, leaving all the islands formed by the different arms of that river in possession of Russia, the right bank shall remain, as formerly, in possession of the Ottoman Porte. Nevertheless, it is agreed that this right bank shall remain uninhabited from the point where the arm of the St. George separates itself from that of Souline, to a distance of two hours from the river, and that no establishment of any kind shall be formed there any more than on the islands which shall remain in possession of the Court of Russia, where, with the exception of the quarantines which may be established there,

it shall not be allowed to make any other establishment or fortifications. The merchant vessels of the Powers shall have the liberty of navigating the Danube in all its course; and those which bear the Ottoman flag shall have free entrance into the mouths of Keli and Souline, that of St. George remaining common to the ships of war and merchant vessels of the two contracting parties. But the Russian ships of war, when ascending the Danube, shall not go beyond the point of its junction with the Pruth.

Art. 4. Georgia, Imeritea, Mingrelia, Gouriel, and several other provinces of the Caucasus, having been for many years and in perpetuity united to the empire of Russia, and that empire having besides, by the treaty concluded with Persia at Tourkmanchchai, on the 10th of February, 1828, acquired the khanats of Erivan and of Nakchivan, the two High Contracting Powers have recognised the necessity of establishing between their respective states, on the whole of that line, a well-determined frontier, capable of preventing all future discussion. They have equally taken into consideration the proper means to oppose insurmountable obstacles to the incursions and depredations which the neighbouring tribes hitherto committed, and which have so often compromised the relations of friendship and good feeling between the two empires; consequently, it has been agreed upon to consider henceforward as the frontiers between the territories of the Imperial Court of Russia and those of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Asia, the line which, following the present limit of the Gouriel from the Black Sea, ascends as far as the border of the Imeritea, and from thence in the straightest direction as far as the point where the frontiers of the Pachaliks of Akholtzik and of Kars meet those of Georgia, leaving in this manner to the north, of and within that line, the town of Akholtzik and the fort of Khalinalick at a distance of not less than two hours.

All the countries situated to the south and west of this line of demarcation towards the pachaliks of Kars and Trebizond, together with the major part of the pachalik of Akholtzik, shall remain in perpetuity under the dominion of the Sublime Porte; whilst those which are situated to the north and east of the said line towards Georgia, Imeritia, and the Gouriel, as well as all the littoral of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Couben as far as the port of St. Nicholas inclusively, under the dominion of the Emperor of Russia. In consequence the Imperial Court of Russia gives up and restores to the Sublime Porte the remainder of the pachalik of Akholtzik, the town and pachalik of Kars, the town and the pachalik of Bayazid, the town and the pachalik of Erzeroum, as well as all the places occupied by the Russian troops, and which may be out of the above-mentioned line.

Art. 5. The principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia having, by a capitulation, placed themselves under the souveraineté of the Sublime Porte, and Russia having guaranteed their prosperity, it is understood that they

shall preserve all the privileges and immunities granted to them in virtue of their capitulation, whether by the Treaties concluded between the two Imperial Courts, or by the hatti sheriffs issued at different times. In consequence they shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion, perfect security, a national and independent administration, and the full liberty of trade. The additional clauses to antecedent stipulations, considered necessary to secure to these two Provinces the enjoyment of their rights, shall be inscribed in the annexed separate Act, which is and shall be considered as forming an integral part of the present Treaty.

Art. 6. The circumstances which have occurred since the conclusion of the Convention of Akermann not having permitted the Sublime Porte to undertake immediately the execution of the clauses of the separate Act relative to Servia, and annexed to the fifth article of the said Convention, the Sublime Porte engages in the most solemn manner to fulfil them without the least delay, and with the most scrupulous exactness; and to proceed in particular to the immediate restitution of the six districts detached from Servia, so as to ensure for ever the tranquillity and the welfare of that faithful and obedient nation. The firman, confirmed by the hatti sheriff, which shall order the execution of the aforesaid clauses, shall be delivered and communicated to the Imperial Court of Russia within the period of a month from the date of the signature of the present Treaty of Peace.

Art. 7. Russian subjects shall enjoy throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman Empire, as well by land as by sea, the full and entire liberty of commerce secured to them by the former Treaties concluded between the two High Contracting Powers. No infringement of that liberty of commerce shall be committed; neither shall it be permitted to be checked in any case, nor under any pretence, by a prohibition or any restriction whatever; nor in consequence of any regulation or measure, whether it be one of internal administration, or one of internal legislation. Russian subjects, vessels, and merchandise, shall be secure against all violence and all chicanery. The former shall live under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the Ministers and the Consuls of Russia. The Russian vessels shall not be subjected to any visit on board whatever on the part of the Ottoman authorities, neither out at sea nor in any of the ports or roadsteads belonging to the dominions of the Sublime Porte: and all merchandise and commodities belonging to a Russian subject, after having paid the custom-house duties required by the tariffs, shall be freely conveyed, deposited on land, in the warehouses of the proprietor, or of his consignee, or else transferred to the vessels of any other nation whatever, without the Russian subjects being required to give notice to the local authorities, and still less to ask their permission. It is expressly agreed upon that all grain proceeding from Russia shall enjoy the same privileges, and that its free transit shall never experience, under any pretence, any difficulty or impediment. The Sublime Porte engages, besides, to watch carefully that the

commerce and navigation of the Black Sea shall not experience the slightest obstruction of any nature whatever. For this purpose the Sublime Porte recognises and declares the passage of the Canal of Constantinople, and the Strait of the Dardanelles, entirely free and open to Russian ships under merchant flags, laden or in ballast, whether they come from the Black Sea to go into the Mediterranean, or whether, returning from the Mediterranean they wish to re-enter the Black Sea. These vessels, provided they be merchantmen, of whatever size or tonnage they may be, shall not be exposed to any impediment or vexation whatever, as it has been stipulated above. The two Courts shall come to an understanding with respect to the best means for preventing all delay in the delivery of the necessary clearances. In virtue of the same principle, the passage of the Canal of Constantinople and of the Strait of the Dardanelles is declared free and open for all the merchant vessels of the Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte, whether bound to the Russian ports of the Black Sea, or returning from them, whether laden or in ballast, upon the same conditions as those stipulated for the vessels under the Russian flag. In fine, the Sublime Porte, acknowledging the right of the Imperial Court of Russia to obtain guarantee of this full liberty of commerce and navigation in the Black Sea, solemnly declares that she will never, under any pretence whatever, throw the least obstacle in its way. She promises, above all, never to permit herself in future to stop or detain vessels, laden or in ballast, whether Russian or belonging to nations with which the Ottoman empire shall not be in a state of declared war, passing through the strait of Constantinople and the Strait of the Dardanelles, to repair from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean to the Russian ports of the Black Sea. And if, which God forbid! any of the stipulations contained in the present article should be infringed, and the reclamation of the Russian Minister on that subject should not obtain a full and prompt satisfaction, the Sublime Porte recognises, before hand, the right in the Imperial Court of Russia to consider such an infraction an act of hostility, and immediately to retaliate on the Ottoman empire.

Art. 8. The arrangements formerly stipulated by the sixth article of the Convention of Akermann, for the purpose of regulating and liquidating the claims of the respective subjects and merchants of both empires relative to the indemnity for the losses experienced at different periods since the war of 1806, not having been yet carried into effect, and Russian commerce having since the conclusion of the aforesaid convention suffered new and considerable injury in consequence of the measures adopted respecting the navigation of the Bosphorus, it is agreed and determined that the Sublime Porte, as a reparation for that injury and those losses, shall pay to the Imperial Court of Russia, in the course of eighteen months, at periods which shall be settled hereafter, the sum of one million five hundred thousand ducats of Holland; so that the payment of this sum shall put an end to

all claim or reciprocal pretensions on the part of the two contracting powers on the subject of the aforesaid circumstance.

Art. 9. The prolongation of the war, to which the present Treaty of Peace happily puts an end, having occasioned to the Imperial Court of Russia considerable expences, the Sublime Porte recognises the necessity of offering it an adequate indemnity. For this purpose, independently of the cession of a small portion of territory in Asia, stipulated by the fourth Article, which the Court of Russia consents to receive on account of the said indemnity, the Sublime Porte engages to pay to the said Court a sum of money, the amount of which shall be regulated by mutual accord.

Art. 10. The Sublime Porte, whilst declaring its entire adhesion to the stipulations of the Treaty concluded in London on the 24th June (the 6th of July), 1827, between Russia, Great Britain, and France, accedes equally to the Act drawn up on the 10th of March (22d), 1829, by mutual consent, between these same Powers, on the basis of the said Treaty, and containing the arrangement of detail relative to its definitive execution. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty of Peace, the Sublime Porte shall appoint Plenipotentiaries to settle with those of the Imperial Court of Russia, and the Courts of England and France, the execution of the said stipulations and arrangements.

Art. 11. Immediately after the signature of the present Treaty of Peace between the two empires, and the exchange of the ratifications of the two Sovereigns, the Sublime Porte shall take the necessary measures for the prompt and scrupulous execution of the stipulations which it contains, and particularly of the third and fourth articles, relative to the limits which are to separate the two empires, as well in Europe as in Asia; and of the fifth and sixth articles, respecting the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as Servia; and from the moment when these stipulations can be considered as having been fulfilled, the Imperial Court of Russia will proceed to the evacuation of the territory of the Ottoman empire, conformably to the basis established by a separate Act, which forms an integral part of the present Treaty of Peace. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the administration and the order of things there established at the present time, under the influence of the Imperial Court of Russia, shall be maintained, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall not interfere with them in any manner.

Art. 12. Immediately after the signature of the present Treaty of Peace, orders shall be given to the Commanders of the respective troops, as well by land as by sea, to cease hostilities. Those committed after the signature of the present Treaty shall be considered as not having taken place, and shall occasion no change in the stipulations which it contains. In the same manner, any thing which in that interval shall have been conquered by the troops of either one or the other of the

High Contracting Powers, shall be restored without the least delay.

Art. 13. The High Contracting Powers, while re-establishing between themselves the relations of sincere amity, grant general pardon, and a full and entire amnesty, to all those of their subjects, of whatever condition they may be, who, during the course of the war happily terminated this day, shall have taken part in military operations, or manifested, either by their conduct or by their opinions, their attachment to one or the other of the two Contracting Powers. In consequence, not one of these individuals shall be molested or prosecuted, either in his person or his goods, on account of his past conduct, and every one of them, recovering the property which he possessed before, shall enjoy it peaceably under the protection of the laws, or shall be at liberty to dispose of it within the space of eighteen months, to transport himself with his family, his goods, his furniture, &c., into any country which he may please to choose, without experiencing any vexations or impediments whatever.

There shall be granted besides to the respective subjects of the two Powers established in the territories restored to the Sublime Porte, or ceded to the Imperial Court of Russia, the same term of eighteen months, to commence from the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty of Peace, to dispose, if they think proper, of their property acquired either before or since the war, and to retire with their capital, their goods, furniture, &c., from the states of one of the Contracting Powers into those of the other, and reciprocally.

Art. 14. All prisoners of war, of whatever nation, condition, or sex they may be, which are in the two empires, must immediately, after the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty of Peace, be set free, and restored without the least ransom or payment; with the exception of the Christian, who, of their own free will, have embraced the Mahometan religion in the states of the Sublime Porte, or the Mahometans who, also of their own free will, have embraced the Christian religion in the territories of the Russian empire.

The same conduct shall be adopted towards Russian subjects, who, after the signature of the present Treaty of Peace, in any manner whatever, have fallen into captivity, and to be found in the states of the Sublime Porte.

The Imperial Court of Russia promises on its part to act in the same way towards the subjects of the Sublime Porte. No re-payment shall be required for the sums that have been applied by the two High Contracting Parties to the support of prisoners. Each of them shall provide the prisoners with all that may be necessary for their journey as far as the frontiers, where they shall be exchanged by Commissaries adopted on both sides.

Art. 15. All the Treaties, Conventions, and Stipulations, settled and concluded at different periods between the Imperial Court of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, with the exception of those which have been annulled by the present Treaty of Peace, are confirmed in all

their force and effect, and the two High Contracting Parties engage to observe them religiously and inviolably.

Art. 16. The present Treaty of Peace shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Courts, and the exchange of the ratifications between the respective Plenipotentiaries shall take place within the space of six weeks, or earlier, if possible.

In faith of which (signed)

Count ALEXIS ORLIFF,
In virtue, &c. Count J. PAHLEN,
(Signed) DIEBITSCH ZABALKANSKY.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES, AND APPLE AND PEAR TREES.

I NOTIFIED, last spring, that I should not have a great many *forest-trees* to sell this year. I have, however, some of the following sorts, and at the prices put against them.

FOREST TREES.

LOCUSTS, two years old, transplanted, 7s. a hundred.

BLACK WALNUT, very fine and large, 4s. a hundred.

BLACK SPRUCE, two years old, transplanted, 10s. a hundred.

RED CEDAR, three years old, transplanted, 6d. each.

N. B. I would recommend planters to raise the Locust trees *from seed*, agreeably to the directions, contained in my book, entitled, "THE WOODLANDS," which explain the whole matter very fully. In general, not a tenth part of the seed come up; but this is because it is *not sowed in the proper manner*. See paragraphs from 383 to 387, inclusive. Follow these directions, and you will never fail. I shall have some *fine seed*, in a short time, from America, and some other American tree-seeds also.

APPLE TREES.

No. 1. Newtown Pippin.	} 2s. each.
2. Rhode Island Greening.	
3. Fall Pippin.	
4. Coneklin's Pie Apple.	

These are all the sorts that I have now, and they are all that I think necessary. The first is the finest flavoured apple in the world, and it will keep till May. The second is good from November till February; the third, from fall till Christmas; and the fourth is an incomparable *pie apple*, and a good keeper. They are all great bearers, and the wood is of free growth. The plants are as fine as it is

possible for them to be. The stocks were *twice removed*; the roots are in the best possible state for removing; and if planted according to the directions contained in my "ENGLISH GARDENER," they will grow off at once, and speedily bear.

PEAR TREES.

I have eighteen sorts of pears, omitting, I believe, no one that is held in much estimation. The first and the last sort, No. 1. and No. 18., are from America. No. 1. is an extraordinarily fine eating pear, the like of which I had never seen before. No. 18. is a baking pear of most exquisite flavour, and a great and constant bearer. I had lost this sort, but I got some cuttings from Long Island in 1827, put them upon a large stock in the spring of that year, and these cuttings have begun to bear already, having yielded a dozen pears this year. This pear always bears in abundance, and for baking, and making perry, it surpasses all others, and beyond all comparison, as far as my observation has gone. My pears are, this year, all upon *seedling* pear-stocks; the stocks were removed; and, therefore, the roots will be in the best possible state for the transplanting of the trees. The scions, or cuttings, were chosen so as to be of the exact size of the stock; the grafting was done in the neatest manner, and the plants are clean and beautiful accordingly. I venture to say, that these pears never were exceeded, either in growth of shoot or condition of root, by any that ever came out of a nursery. They are growing at Kensington, as well as the other trees. The price of the pears is, as it was last year, *three shillings a piece*. The list is as follows:

- No. 1. American Fall Pear.
2. Jargonelle.
3. Ganzal's Bergamot.
4. Brown Beurée.
5. Crassanne.
6. Colmar.
7. Saint Germain.
8. Winter Bergamot.
9. Bishop's Thumb.
10. Chaumontel.
11. Summer Bergamot.
12. Poire d'Auch.
13. Winter Bonchrétien.
14. Summer Bonchrétien.
15. Green Chisel.
16. Williams's Bonchrétien.

17. Orange Bergamot.

18. Long-Island Perry Pear.

Orders for these trees will be received at Fleet-street, or by letter (postage paid). I suggest the utility of sending in the orders as quickly as convenient; because, if long delayed, the variety is diminished, and the executing of the orders is not so well attended to. Gentlemen will be pleased to give very plain directions, not only with regard to the place whither the trees are to be sent, but also with regard to the mode of conveyance, and the particular inn or wharf where the packages are to be delivered.

COBBETT'S CORN.

I TAKE the following article from the BRISTOL MERCURY of last week,

We have received, together with the following letter, two ears of Indian, or Cobbett's Corn, from Mr. Bartley, which we shall be happy to show to any one who may desire to see them. They are very beautiful specimens, and fully establish the fact that, notwithstanding the unusual inclemency of the present season, this species of corn will fully ripen under our climate. The Editor has in his own garden the produce standing of a few corns, which he threw between some beds of sea-kale, and which have since scarcely received any attention, further than the occasional plucking of an ear to mark its progress. From every grain planted, a stalk has been produced, bearing from three to seven ears each, and he has no doubt they will ripen. Judging from this, the productiveness of this kind of corn must be very great, and with great facilities of cultivation, that place it within the reach of every poor man who can command a few rods of ground. We have not tried the flour in any of the forms recommended by Mr. Cobbett; but, seeing how far his statements have been borne out with respect to its productiveness and its ripening, we are inclined to yield implicit credit to what he has said about its use, and that it must and ought greatly to supersede both potatoes and oats as articles of human food. In this point of view, its introduction into this country is calculated to effect a very important and beneficial revolution; and if the credit belongs to Mr. Cobbett, he ought to enjoy it, whatever opinion people may entertain of his political merit:—

"St. Philip's, 10th Oct. 1829.

"Sir,—I beg your acceptance of the two specimens of Cobbett's Indian Corn, accompanying this. No. 1, Granis rubris. No. 2, Granis aureus.

These ears were grown by myself, and were brought to their present state of maturity in less than five months.

My wish is to encourage the growth of this valuable plant as much as possible, being

persuaded that its cultivation in this country will be attended with many advantages.

Your co-operation, in giving publicity to this matter in any way you may think most proper, will be of essential service, and oblige, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

NEIL BARTLEY."

To the Editor of the Mercury.

YES, Sir, to be sure, I ought to enjoy the credit; and the only thing that seems strange in this your observation, is, that you should think it necessary to make an observation, containing a truth so undoubted. What would any one think of me if I were to say to you, "If an estate belongs to you, you ought to enjoy it"? Yet, there was, in fact, some ground for this observation made by you; for, as you must have perceived, there are many who are quite ready to insist, and, if need be, to prove on oath, that I ought not to enjoy what belongs to me; unless, indeed, it be some calamity, something or other injurious to me; and then I am permitted, unenvied, to enjoy the unbroken whole of it, "*whatever opinion people may entertain of my political merits.*" Now, as to these *merits*, they consist, in part, of *warnings*, constantly given to the Government, that, *if they drew in the small notes without making a reduction of taxes*, they would ruin agriculture and trade. Is this come true? What "*opinion*", then, can people entertain of these *merits*?

The following letter, from DADLINGTON, in Leicestershire, is of a very interesting nature. It contains some facts well worthy of general attention.

Cobbett's Corn harvested at Atteborough, in the county of Warwick, on the 6th of October, and at Dadlington, Leicestershire, on the 7th, 1829.

Dadlington, Leicestershire,
Oct. 7, 1829.

SIR,—I have had the pleasure of helping to gather part of a crop of corn, at each of the above places, the seed of which was purchased in whole lobs, last spring, at your shop in Fleet-street. The introduction of this corn, the merit of which appears due to William Cobbett, jun., has excited much interest, not only amongst farmers, but people of every class. The question whether or not it will ripen in this climate, is quite *sci at rest*; for all agree, if it will grow to perfection this year, it will any year. It is not only got ripe, but harvested, in the same counties where many acres of barley still lie perishing in the fields! In your last week's Register, you recommended not to gather the corn till the husks that cover the ear be perfectly white: nine

seasons out of ten that practice might do, but to suffer it to get to that state in a season like the present (hardly two dry days together), I fancy would not be right; for you will find the top corns of the lob, by standing too long, receiving damage at a time when it might have been gathered with safety. The crop I helped to collect yesterday, and which was planted the 16th of April, belonging to Mr. Shaw, of Atteborough, was partially damaged at the end (most so in the ripest lobs), which would not have been the case, had it been gathered sooner, laid somewhere thin on a dry floor, or hung up in small bundles to have hardened in the husks. The crop of Mr. Wm. Freeman, of this place, does not appear hardly ready. Still we have given a small portion of it (and a wet day) the trial of hanging it under cover in small lots. If it should not answer, the loss will be trifling. The first I planted was the 20th March; that was too early, as the weather proved; it melted in the ground; the last I planted was at the latter end of May; it will not do to gather at present. Mr. Shaw, Mr. Freeman, and myself, are growers in a small way, not having many rods each; but there are several growers in both counties on a larger scale. Times, I do assure you, are very serious in this county; the frame-work knitters in Leicestershire, and the ribbon weavers in Warwickshire, are suffering severely through the depressed state of trade. And for we farmers to meet rent and other payments, is totally impossible, without dipping deep into that part of the stock, to do which would be making rapid strides towards that trouble, embarrassment, and poverty, which seems to await many industrious families. From the pleasure I have received from your publications amongst past and present difficulties, I should have been wanting in gratitude, had I not given you a humble description how your corn was going on in this quarter. And that you and your family may be equally successful in all your undertakings, as you have been hitherto in your corn, is the sincere wish of

WM. TURNER.

As to my own corn, it is nearly all ripe; and I shall have some FOR SALE at Fleet Street, next week.

I have just (Oct. 21,) received one of the finest ears of my corn that I ever saw. It is, I think, finer than any one of the red colour, that I ever saw. It is an ear from *half an acre*, raised by Mr. J. A. Bell, grocer and linen-draper of GREAT BADDOW, Essex. When left at my shop, the bearer, asked, *What was to be done with the crop?* If Mr. Bell read my TREATISE, he will see all the uses of it. If he offer it for sale *in the ear*, for seed, he will sell some of it, at least. At any rate, it will, *unground*, fat pigs and poultry; and he will find it worth *three crops of barley* on the same ground. The husks will make mattresses,

stuff chairs, or make paper. The stalks and leaves will, in winter, be eaten by a cow; or will do for pig-litter, at any rate. If Mr. BELL hang some bunches of ears up in his shop window, and sell them, he will dispose of a good deal in that way.

W. W., near Canterbury, will very much oblige me, if he will now give me an account of his crop of corn under the following heads.

1. What extent of land?
2. Whether he has harvested it?
3. What is the amount of crop?

This last he may ascertain thus (if he have only *begun* to harvest): Take a square rod; gather and *husk* all the ears; measure the ears by a bushel, or smaller measure; and the rule is, that *one bushel of ears makes half a bushel of shelled corn*. This is the rule in America. If you buy corn at *so much a bushel*, the bargain is understood to mean *shelled corn*; and if delivered in the ear, you have *two bushels for one*, strike measure.

The only *doubt* with regard to the CORN, was, whether it would RIPEN IN THIS CLIMATE. The great amount of the crop, the excellence of the nature of the grain, the short time that it demanded on the ground; all these were well known; all these were fully acknowledged by every body; and, indeed, every traveller in hot climates had expressed his sorrow that England was too cold a climate for it. But now this great doubt, which was entertained by so many people, is removed; for all over the kingdom, even in Scotland, it HAS RIPENED, even this year, the most unfavourable within the memory of the oldest man living! Every one said, in the month of August, "If it ripen this year, it will never fail." It was, therefore, lucky that we had such a year; for it will greatly hasten the general cultivation, the general spread of this great blessing to *England*, which, though now impoverished and degraded, is still our country, and has still a claim on us for our best exertions.

The following is part of a letter from LEWES, in Sussex. The close of it is curious.

"I have taken the liberty to forward a short account of the success which has attended the cultivation of your corn in this neighbourhood. Most of what I have seen has been planted in

gardens, and in these the produce is very good, and its ripening is now certain. In the few instances, when it has been planted in the fields, the success has not been so good, owing probably to a want of tact in the management, only to be acquired by experience. The want of success has not, however, discouraged the planters, and they intend to persevere next season. Some JOLTERHEADS, in the spring, who would have nothing to do with Cobbet, planted *Levant Corn*, and reaped the reward of their ignorance and prejudice, by having nothing to reap at all."

Good! God is just! So! the nasty, conceited fools, would have "*nothing to do with Cobbet!*" They will soon have something to do with *his corn*, at any rate; aye, and with his *politics* too; or they will be beggars; they will have to suck their living from the long and green stalks of their "*LEVANT CORN*." It is not "*ignorance*"; it is not "*prejudice*"; it is *baseness*. The fellows hate my name (for my person they know not), only because I have constantly laboured to protect those whose labour gives us all we have, and whom they wished to make *their slaves*; but, whom, I thank God, they never will make slaves.

I am here, at Fleet-street, to-day, and, since I wrote the above, the coach has brought me from GLOUCESTER, another specimen of my corn. I will insert the letter that came with it; for, it is very interesting, and there is one part that I must answer here. It is dated, Barton-street, Gloucester, 20th October, 1829.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you two heads of "Cobbett's Corn," as a sample of a patch of it grown in my garden from seed planted from one head bought by me from Mr. Wheeler, a nurseryman of Gloucester, who informed me he had it direct from your shop. I planted in the first week in May, and have observed, as near as possible, the directions laid down in your book; and, considering the corn to be ripe, I housed it yesterday. I have got about 150 plants, with from three to six heads or cones on each plant, but they are not all equally fine, some having two or three very fine cones, with two or three inferior ones also, which are not so long, full, or good as the others. Some are green, and have not filled, and some have but one or two cones. I purpose planting a considerable piece next year from similar seed to that sent herewith, should you consider it fit for the purpose, and of which you will judge by the sample. I have given to my neighbours and others a great part of my crop to enable them each person to the extent of his ability, to extend the cultivation as much as possible.

Mr. BOWDEN, cutler, Westgate-street, has planted a much larger patch than I did, and the corn is as fine, if not finer, than mine. I mention the fact and *his name by his authority*. I have heard of three other persons in this neighbourhood who have planted some.—I have dug my ground, and sown it with vetches, these towards April next I shall dig into the ground as a substitute for manure, and which the ground requires. I cordially join with your numerous correspondents in an expression of thanks for your patriotic services, and wish you every success and happiness.

FIRST, the corn, sent by this gentleman has the *largest grains* that I ever saw in an ear of *this sort of corn*: they are nearly as large as those of the corn grown in Long Island; and I have, for some time, thought, that the corn would *improve in England*, instead of degenerate. So that my correspondent cannot possibly have better seed. But there is a *precaution to take here*, to which I beg his attention; namely, not to *shell* any of his corn; that is to say, not to take it from the *cobb*, till it be *perfectly hard*; not to take *any* of it from the cobb till it be in that state; and not to take from the cobb that which he means for *seed*, until the time that he is about to plant it; for, like seeds of all sorts, it keeps best in the *ear*. Many seeds that will preserve their vegetating powers for years in the ear, the pod, or on the seed branch, will lose it at the end of one year, if separated from these. See a full account of this in my "*English Gardener*." SECOND: this gentleman talks of *heads*, or *cones*. They are *ears*, and the thing round which the grains are fixed are the *cobs*. We must stick to these names. THIRD, What a fine thing is this corn, then, if a crop of vetches can be first raised, and then this fine plant, on the same land in the same year! LASTLY, I am very sensible to the kind expressions at the close of this very neatly-written letter; and not less so for those of the poor man who has sent me the following letter, the whole of which, in justice to him, as well as to show poor men what they may do, I also insert, before I add some further remarks of my own.

Bethnal Green, 18th Oct. 1829.

SIR,—Having noticed in your Register a general invitation to those individuals, who have followed your advice in trying experiments with Indian corn. I have taken the liberty of addressing a few lines to you on that important subject, thinking, with every

well-wisher of his country, that *you* were not only born to stand pre-eminent for the dissemination of political knowledge, but that your persevering, laudable efforts to import from America every thing which is calculated to increase the comforts of the useful classes of society, will, conspicuously in this instance, be crowned with complete success.

Being determined, as far as my humble circumstances in life would admit, to give publicity to *your* introduction of this valuable plant, I prevailed upon a neighbour, who has a garden within a few doors of us, to procure a head of the corn from your office, and promised the requisite information for the sowing of the seed, which I had gleaned from your very interesting work on that important subject. The garden being in a confined situation, I advised him to dress highly, according to your instructions, knowing his ground to have been made up of a mass of rubbish from all parts of the metropolis. Suffice it to say, he was not, like myself, a zealous disciple of yours, and had not *faith* enough to follow my advice, but sowed without any dressing, close in the row, like so many scarlet beans. He let me know when they were up, and I went to look at them when they were about four inches high; finer plants, surely, could not be seen, but upon the point of strangling each other, being about three inches apart. This gave me the opportunity of following *your* advice in the transplanting, but my friend was so doubtful of their coming to perfection in this sorry climate, that he grudged almost every inch of room they occupied; however, when I assured him that every plant would grow as big as his boy standing by us, who was fourteen years old; he submitted to give them from two to three feet apart. I shall now proceed to give you the result, which is, that notwithstanding they were planted by two silk-weavers, in the heart of the populous parish of Bethnal Green, in a miserable soil, made up of stuff from the Catharine's Docks, or any thing else that would raise the ground for building purposes; with all these disadvantages, to the astonishment of every beholder, it has produced upwards of six hundred fold. Happy should I be were it in my power to avail myself of the opportunity of planting the beautiful heads which my friend has presented me with; but, unhappily, the weaver, who is proverbially fond of his garden, is now worn down with incessant, unrequited toil, working perhaps, while he has any to do, 18 hours out of the 24, to prolong a miserable existence. Yes, the man whose ingenuity furnishes the most beautiful specimens of art in the manufacture of silks, of every variety of pattern and colour, for the decoration of the persons of his fair countrywomen, is labouring under almost every privation; while the *fundholder*, and unmeriting pensioner, and the —, are actually fattening upon the *distresses* of their fellow creatures. Whatever prejudice may exist in the minds of people unacquainted with the immense body of silk weavers in this neighbourhood, I can assure you, Sir, there are amongst them a very large portion of sober, industrious, intelligent men;

many of whom are in the constant habit of reading almost every publication emanating from your inimitable pen, and I may add, profiting by the exertions you have been for many years making to give them a knowledge of the *causes* of their unmerited sufferings.

I must now conclude, with requesting you will excuse the presumption of an individual so obscure taking up your valuable time; but I felt convinced that you would derive some pleasure from knowing your writings are making an impression on the minds of all the *useful* classes of society.

Though I should wish this, my humble composition, and my name, to be seen by none but *yourself*, I cannot resist the temptation of subscribing myself

Your respectful and
Sincere Disciple,
GEO. DAVIS.

Whether or not I was, as Mr. DAVIS says, "born to stand pre-eminent for political knowledge," for one thing I was certainly born, namely, *to do my duty*; and I know that it is the duty of us all to do all we can to serve our country; and that, as to particular classes in it, next after our own parents, wives, children, and brethren, come *those who labour* to give us food, raiment, and lodging. Amongst these I was born and bred; they were the companions of my boyish days; and, it having pleased God to give me talents that enable me to live without a participation in their toils and their hardships, it is my bounden duty to employ those talents, if it be in my power, in a way that may tend to better their hard lot. Whatever other duty I may have neglected, I have not neglected this; and though there were the pride, the fame, and, perhaps, other motives at work in this corn affair, the great motive of all was, *the good of the labouring people*, who are the *best* in this whole world, and who are *now* the *hardest dealt by*. After an absence from them of nearly twenty years, what an altered race I found them! But, at last, what are they become! What! and can I see those who raise all the food, make all the clothing, and all the houses, fed worse, and far worse, than the hogs in the styes! Can I see this, and not use this pen and this tongue in efforts to help them? Can I read, in evidence before the House of Commons, that the ploughmen *carry cold potatoes to the field*; and can I read this, and do nothing, and attempt nothing, for the sufferers? Rather a million times, than re-

main thus quiet, I would be doomed to partake in their worse than swinish meals.

I know that this is the "*poor man's plant*," and would rather it should bear that name than the name of "*Cobbett's Corn*" Mr. DAVIS's account is very interesting, considering the *spot* where the corn was grown. Indeed, it will ripen, even in *constant shade*, as I have clearly proved *this year!* And, in this respect, it far surpasses the *American corn*, which, even in that country, will not do well in the shade, or in any *confined situation*. In two years this corn will be in every poor man's garden in the country. The labourers will then get, where they can, *little bits of land*. Finding the sweets of the crop, they will take great pains, and will have a very large produce. Land owners will see it to be their interest to let the labourers have bits of land; because *the poor-rates will diminish instantly*. By degrees *small farms will come back*; and the country will have, once more, those *degrees* in the size of farms, which were the great moral strength of the country.

As to the seed for this next year, I shall sell mine as follows.

An acre bag	15s.
Half acre bag	7s. 6d.
Quarter acre bag	3s. 9d.
A bunch of fine ears	1s.
A single ear	3d.

Those who want seed, and who have *seen it raised by their neighbours*, will, of course, *buy of them*. Those who are not thus situated, and mean to have a *crop*, will, of course, apply to me; for, as to any *other sort*, it is of no use to plant it.

I shall be much obliged to any grower, who will send me a *specimen* of his corn. One ear is enough; but I should like to have *samples* from as many parts of the country as possible. Any friend coming to town can bring an ear, with the name and place of abode of the grower.—I have, this minute, got some very fine ears of Corn from Mount Radford, in *Devonshire*, for which I am very much obliged to the gentleman, who has sent them; and from whose letter I shall take a very valuable hint, to be spoken of another time.